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position is that the conditions of life affect the individual organism, and exert an important modifying influence on the protoplasm.

The influence of heredity is far from being limited to psychic diseases. It extends also to the most organic and functional diseases of the nervous system, and, further, every nervous disease is connected with an anatomical change.

Interesting chapters dealing with degeneracy and hereditary asymmetry are given.

The book is especially valuable as a guide to the literature of the subject, a very large list of authors being cited.

The translator has done his work well. The lucid style of the French author is well maintained throughout in the translation.

NORMAN TRIPLETT.

*Le Subconscient chez les Artistes, les Savants et les Écrivains*, par le DOCTEUR CHABANEIX, médecin de la marine. Preface de M. le Docteur Regis. Paris, 1897. pp. 124.

In this preface Dr. Regis defines the "*Subconscient*" as the peculiar state between sleeping and waking; between the conscious and the unconscious.

It is this state that Dr. Chabaneix has studied in the cases of a number of authors, artists and scientists. Noting the frequency among such men of somnambulism, neuropathy, hallucinations, etc., the author was desirous of determining whether they were particularly subject to "subconscious" dreams, and if so, what part the subconscious played in their works. He gives the experience of Mozart, Goethe, Heine, Voltaire, Schopenhauer, Wagner, Tolstoi, and many other equally famous men, both historic and contemporary.

He shows that the subconscious appears with great frequency among men of talent and genius, and in the case of many it figures in their productions to a remarkable degree.

Dr. Regis says the study brings to light one of the psychological conditions under which the great works of the human mind are produced. It establishes also that the personality of men of talent and genius so diversely interpreted, is more often due to nervous erethism than to mental derangement, and that the great creators are often lost in their subconscious abstraction.

The work contains a bibliography of some seventy titles; also a table of the authors cited.

*The Use of Color in the Verse of the English Romantic Poets*, by ALICE EDWARDS PRATT. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1898. pp. 118.

This work is a thesis for the doctor's degree in the Department of English of Chicago University. The author presents an exhaustive study of the use of color by the seventeen principal English poets from Langland to Keats. The study includes the entire product of each poet considered, except Thomson; and the results have been catalogued and classified. The classification is made in two ways: According to color groups; and according to distribution among fields of interest. The tables and charts give a graphic representation of the subject. The work furnishes some suggestive material for the psychologist.

W. S. S.

*Leitfaden der physiologischen Psychologie in 15 Vorlesungen*. Von TH. ZIEHEN. 4te Aufl. Jena, G. Fischer, 1898. pp. 5, 263.

Professor Ziehen's *Leitfaden*, published in 1891, is well known to American students of psychology in the translation of Messrs. Beyer and Van Liew (2d ed., 1895). It is with this, in the absence of the 3d

German edition, that the reviewer must compare the present volume. The following are some of the more important changes: Lecture II, "Sensation, Association, Action," has new paragraphs on the development of the brain in the vertebrate series; Lecture III, "Stimulus, Sensation," a new derivation of Fechner's measurement-formula, and modifications in the discussion of Weber's law; Lecture IV, "Taste, Smell, Cutaneous Sensations and Sensations of Movement," a paragraph on the static sense and the alimentary organic sensations; Lecture V, "Sensations of Hearing," remarks on the timbre of vowels; Lecture VI, "Sight" (the whole lecture has been revised, with the assistance of Professor Koenig), paragraphs on visual perceptions of movement and on certain optical illusions; Lecture VII, "Temporal Attributes and Affective Tone of Sensations," added remarks on after-images, references to the time-sense, and changes in matter and arrangement throughout the second half of the lecture; Lectures IX and X, minor additions in the discussion of emotion and of association of ideas; Lecture XI, paragraphs on the activity experience in attention, and on the relation of attention to intensity of sensation; Lecture XIV, new matter in the paragraphs dealing with the development of action and with simple reaction experiments; Lecture XV, consideration of objections to the associative theory of will. The new indices, of subjects and authors, are most welcome, as are the numerous citations of recent literature in the foot notes.

It is plain, from this summary, that the fourth German is a great improvement upon the second English edition of the *Leitfaden*. It is regrettable that Professor Ziehen has seen fit to retain the polemical treatment of Wundt's apperception theory in text and preface. He has, apparently, never understood that theory; though a reading of the *Grundriss* and *Vorlesungen*, in their recent issues, would be amply sufficient to show him that he has misrepresented Wundt's doctrine.

E. B. T.

*Yetta Ségal*, by H. J. ROLLIN. New York, G. W. Dillingham & Co., 1898. pp. 174.

*Yetta Ségal* is a novel, the aim of which is to familiarize the public with the idea of race-mixture as the final step in the mental and physical development of mankind. In the course of the story an American Jewess marries a man who is part American, part negro, and part Spaniard; and a Japanese woman, one of whose grandparents was European, finds a husband who is half English and half Swede.

With the merits of the story as story we are not here concerned. There can, however, be no doubt of the psychological importance of the fact upon which the author—apart from his references to the Antilles and citations of Herbert Spencer—lays stress: the fact that, in a civilized community, "positive assurance is now impossible as to the racial purity of any individual."

*L'Enseignement Intégral*," ALEXIS BERTRAND, Professeur de Philosophie à l'Université de Lyon. Félix Alcan, Paris, 1898.

"Unified instruction" is really, according to the author, instruction in all the human sciences for every human being. This book is another and strong appeal for reform in the lack of popular education. Whatever secondary education exists, is not well suited to all classes. There is an aristocracy of learning, whereas there should be perfect equality. No provision is made for the instruction of the sons and daughters of mechanics, laborers and farmers, and these, the mass of the people, are as capable as any of profiting thereby. The great gap comes between the ages of thirteen and twenty.

Descartes and Comte, as national philosophers, are taken as guides